

SPRINGFIELD.

Proceedings of the Illinois Legislature Yesterday.

Bradwell's Bill for the Simplification of Pleadings Read a Third Time.

The Revised Bill in Relation to Husband and Wife Considered.

Affairs of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville.

Reckless Expenditure Made in Excess of Appropriations.

Proposed Change in the Terms of the Supreme Court.

A Log-Rolling Enterprise in Behalf of State Institutions.

REVISING THE STATUTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Simplification of Pleadings.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—The proposed simplification of the forms of pleading was before the House this morning, Bradwell's and Truitt's bills being the special order. Bradwell's bill simplifies the forms of pleadings only, and Smith's simplifies both practice and pleadings. The Judicial Department Committee reported against any change, which is only what might be expected from antiquated lawyers who are afraid of their bread and butter.

Hay believed it impossible to pass such bills through the Senate.

Leitze suddenly discovered that the time of the House was very precious, and the consideration of the bill would consume two weeks.

Alexander twisted the gentleman with a dead twist of economy.

Moore, of Adams, feared the master would employ a month, though he was not economically disposed to do so, and, therefore, when the Wilson claim was in his hands.

Truitt explained that his bill provided for reasonable rooms or rooms.

First, contracts including covenant and debt-second, torts, including trespass and trover; and third, replevin, including trespass. These were the logical forms of action. He warned lawyers that if they did not accept these simplifications they would have to take something much more radical before long. His bill was almost a model of the Massachusetts Practice act. Some lawyers should be arrayed in wigs and gowns. They talked about him as if they were in a hurry to go home.

Edwards charged the gentleman who talked about torts of time ruled against adjournment. Time could not be more sensibly spent than in simplifying the forms of pleading. He heard a Cook County Judge remark that they did not want to see them again in the winter. He trusted the bills would be treated fairly, properly considered, and one of these passed.

Concord's speech was a criticism. It was a criticism. A man, I will, intended to kill it, without any sincere purpose of amending it. He was more merciful to Bradwell's bill, thinking it could be amended.

There was little chance of any bill in the direction of reform going through so many lawyers, so he was in favor of postponing the subject until the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, when he was sure would not contain many lawyers, and the farmers would make pleadings due enough.

Quinn favored the Bradwell bill. He thinks it could be amended.

He introduced a bill reducing the fees of Clerks of the Supreme Court one-half.

They worked under weeks at a task exceeding the appropriation for that purpose \$7,000.

In 1873 the appropriation for repairs was \$20,000. The amount expended for repairs was \$20,000, the amount expended for repairs was \$20,000.

THE COMMITTEE SAY:

that "the general manager and the disipline of the institution, and the results attained, are deserving of the highest commendation."

The excess of the present contract over the appropriation for the building is \$20,000, and the building is not yet completed.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE REPORT:

Your Committee are of the opinion: 1. That the Board of Trustees has done well in the Education of the Deaf and Dumb have, without any loss of expense, entered into contracts involving an expenditure of money in cases of the appropriation made by the Legislature.

2. That said Board have improperly diverted funds from the objects for which they were appropriated, and

3. That the Board of Trustees, contrary to the express provisions of law, created an indebtedness by means of loans to said institution with M. P. Ayres & Co., for a large sum of money to said institution.

In conclusion, your Committee would respectfully recommend to the Board of Trustees that the Superintendent shall not be a member thereof, and providing that itemized accounts shall be kept of all money and expenses, and that the Board of Trustees shall be required to furnish to the Board of Trustees, quarterly, a statement of whom and to whom money is received and paid, and for what purpose, and also a statement of the amount of money received and paid for expenditures with the Auditor of Public Accounts, and for an annual report to be filed with the Board of Trustees, and for the payment of interest on the amount of the principal of the debts of the State, and further providing for the return to the State Treasury of all unexpended balances now on hand to the credit of specific appropriations, which when the object of such appropriations have been accomplished, and prohibiting the withdrawal from the State Treasury of any amount, unless it can be shown that the same is to be appropriated for the use of said institution in advance of the material furnished or labor performed, and that the amount of money so appropriated only to the annual appropriation for current ordinary expenses, to be drawn as now provided by law.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

RICHARD S. THOMSON, Chairman,

E. A. WILCOX,
John Hinckley.

ORGANIZATION OF COURTS.

Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—The proposed simplification of the forms of pleading was before the House this morning. Bradwell's and Truitt's bills being the special order. Bradwell's bill simplifies the forms of pleadings only, and Smith's simplifies both practice and pleadings. The Judicial Department Committee reported against any change, which is only what might be expected from antiquated lawyers who are afraid of their bread and butter.

Hay believed it impossible to pass such bills through the Senate.

Leitze suddenly discovered that the time of the House was very precious, and the consideration of the bill would consume two weeks.

Alexander twisted the gentleman with a dead twist of economy.

Moore, of Adams, feared the master would employ a month, though he was not economically disposed to do so, and, therefore, when the Wilson claim was in his hands.

Truitt explained that his bill provided for reasonable rooms or rooms.

First, contracts including covenant and debt-second, torts, including trespass and trover; and third, replevin, including trespass. These were the logical forms of action. He warned lawyers that if they did not accept these simplifications they would have to take something much more radical before long. His bill was almost a model of the Massachusetts Practice act. Some lawyers should be arrayed in wigs and gowns. They talked about him as if they were in a hurry to go home.

Edwards charged the gentleman who talked about torts of time ruled against adjournment. Time could not be more sensibly spent than in simplifying the forms of pleading. He heard a Cook County Judge remark that they did not want to see them again in the winter. He trusted the bills would be treated fairly, properly considered, and one of these passed.

Concord's speech was a criticism. It was a criticism. A man, I will, intended to kill it, without any sincere purpose of amending it. He was more merciful to Bradwell's bill, thinking it could be amended.

He introduced a bill reducing the fees of Clerks of the Supreme Court one-half.

THE COURT APPRAISERS.

Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 6.—Mr. Peleg introduced a bill sent here by the Superior Superintendent of Schools, providing that Boards of Health in cities shall have general jurisdiction and supervision of all packing-houses, slaughter-houses, dairies, fertilizer-manufactories, chemical works, rendering establishments, distilleries, and other establishments located within five miles of the city limits liable to paint the air with offensive or injurious gases. The penalty for refusal to abate a nuisance shall be a fine of \$100.

THE STATE INSPECTOR LAW.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

The revision bill concerning husband and wife was introduced in the Senate. Committee on Education and Finance, and the Senate voted to postpone the bill to a third reading.

Canfield reported Thompson's bill for the payment of extra-wages independently by itself, and concluded that they had better accept the Bradwell bill, or Truitt's would be forced upon them. So, when the House reassembled, the bill was read and slightly amended.

Bradwell offered his bill as a substitute. He recited the Bradwell bill, because it left the forms of action untouched. The substitute did away with the general clause, and compelled the defendant to appear.

Olcott offered a ridiculous amendment.

The substitute was not adopted.—45 to 45.

and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE REVENGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOG-ROLLING.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—The proposed permanent location of the Supreme Court at Springfield is part of an arrangement by which Mr. Wilson, of Jacksonville, and the Illinois School-Mission Institute, Concordia, its nominal school appropriation, and Alice, Section, Postmaster, the friends of which will vote for the other. In that way they hope to carry all. Other interests are involved in the combination, and will be exposed in due time.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

The Special Committee to investigate the affairs of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Jacksonville, made a report this morning, a synopsis of which is as follows:

The act approved May 8, 1873, provided that the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the erection of a school, dining-room, and school buildings; \$7,000 for warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary; which said sum, it is provided in the act, shall be for the completion of said buildings.

The Board of Directors entered into the following contract:

For the school room.....\$20,000
Dining room.....\$1,500
School buildings.....\$1,500
Total.....\$22,500

By the contract the chapel-building is to be included.

The cost of completing said building will be \$20,000, and the amount already paid out for extras on the said building is \$2,000, which will make an exact sum of \$22,000. The amount already paid out for warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary is \$1,500.

By the provisions of the act above named, the appropriations for the warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary, which said sum, it is provided in the act, shall be for the completion of said buildings.

The Board of Directors entered into the following contract:

For the school room.....\$20,000
Dining room.....\$1,500
School buildings.....\$1,500
Total.....\$22,500

By the contract the chapel-building is to be included.

The cost of completing said building will be \$20,000, and the amount already paid out for extras on the said building is \$2,000, which will make an exact sum of \$22,000. The amount already paid out for warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary is \$1,500.

By the provisions of the act above named, the appropriations for the warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary, which said sum, it is provided in the act, shall be for the completion of said buildings.

The Board of Directors entered into the following contract:

For the school room.....\$20,000
Dining room.....\$1,500
School buildings.....\$1,500
Total.....\$22,500

By the contract the chapel-building is to be included.

The cost of completing said building will be \$20,000, and the amount already paid out for extras on the said building is \$2,000, which will make an exact sum of \$22,000. The amount already paid out for warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary is \$1,500.

By the provisions of the act above named, the appropriations for the warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary, which said sum, it is provided in the act, shall be for the completion of said buildings.

The Board of Directors entered into the following contract:

For the school room.....\$20,000
Dining room.....\$1,500
School buildings.....\$1,500
Total.....\$22,500

By the contract the chapel-building is to be included.

The cost of completing said building will be \$20,000, and the amount already paid out for extras on the said building is \$2,000, which will make an exact sum of \$22,000. The amount already paid out for warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary is \$1,500.

By the provisions of the act above named, the appropriations for the warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary, which said sum, it is provided in the act, shall be for the completion of said buildings.

The Board of Directors entered into the following contract:

For the school room.....\$20,000
Dining room.....\$1,500
School buildings.....\$1,500
Total.....\$22,500

By the contract the chapel-building is to be included.

The cost of completing said building will be \$20,000, and the amount already paid out for extras on the said building is \$2,000, which will make an exact sum of \$22,000. The amount already paid out for warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary is \$1,500.

By the provisions of the act above named, the appropriations for the warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary, which said sum, it is provided in the act, shall be for the completion of said buildings.

The Board of Directors entered into the following contract:

For the school room.....\$20,000
Dining room.....\$1,500
School buildings.....\$1,500
Total.....\$22,500

By the contract the chapel-building is to be included.

The cost of completing said building will be \$20,000, and the amount already paid out for extras on the said building is \$2,000, which will make an exact sum of \$22,000. The amount already paid out for warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary is \$1,500.

By the provisions of the act above named, the appropriations for the warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary, which said sum, it is provided in the act, shall be for the completion of said buildings.

The Board of Directors entered into the following contract:

For the school room.....\$20,000
Dining room.....\$1,500
School buildings.....\$1,500
Total.....\$22,500

By the contract the chapel-building is to be included.

The cost of completing said building will be \$20,000, and the amount already paid out for extras on the said building is \$2,000, which will make an exact sum of \$22,000. The amount already paid out for warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary is \$1,500.

By the provisions of the act above named, the appropriations for the warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary, which said sum, it is provided in the act, shall be for the completion of said buildings.

The Board of Directors entered into the following contract:

For the school room.....\$20,000
Dining room.....\$1,500
School buildings.....\$1,500
Total.....\$22,500

By the contract the chapel-building is to be included.

The cost of completing said building will be \$20,000, and the amount already paid out for extras on the said building is \$2,000, which will make an exact sum of \$22,000. The amount already paid out for warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary is \$1,500.

By the provisions of the act above named, the appropriations for the warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary, which said sum, it is provided in the act, shall be for the completion of said buildings.

The Board of Directors entered into the following contract:

For the school room.....\$20,000
Dining room.....\$1,500
School buildings.....\$1,500
Total.....\$22,500

By the contract the chapel-building is to be included.

The cost of completing said building will be \$20,000, and the amount already paid out for extras on the said building is \$2,000, which will make an exact sum of \$22,000. The amount already paid out for warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary is \$1,500.

By the provisions of the act above named, the appropriations for the warming and lighting said buildings and the erection of a boundary, which said sum, it is provided in the act, shall be for the completion of said buildings.

The Board of Directors entered into the following contract:

For the school room.....\$20,000
Dining room.....\$1,500
School buildings.....\$1,500
Total.....\$22,500

By the contract the chapel-building is to be included.

The cost of completing said building will be

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TODAY EVENING, Feb. 6.
The prominent feature in local business to-day was the drop in the prices of provisions and grain, particularly in wheat. There seems to be no sufficient explanation for the sudden alteration except that the speculators had gone on too much steam and the reaction was necessary in order to give room for a new start.

The demand for money was quite active to-day, but the supply is good, and many of the banks would be glad to loan for sixty days at 10 per cent, or on demand at 8 per cent.

New York exchange was in good supply at 75 to 80¢ per \$1,000 discount.

THE GOLD FOR MONEY CURRENT.

Three months ago, when business was depressed and the ordinary operations of trade were at a standstill, because business men had no confidence in each other's solvency, and money was scarce because everybody had what they had, a large class of the people could see no other explanation for it than that there was a deficiency in the supply of currency. As the only currency we have in this country now is the paper representing the indebtedness of the Government to the people who hold its notes, or National Bank notes, the question arose whether, in this condition of indebtedness, this rendered itself into the sound argument that the Government was not sufficiently in debt to the people to insure the prosperity of the latter. But now that the price of trade has been in a measure restored, and money has become abundant all over the country, the advocates of more currency are almost as loud as ever in claiming that the Government should increase its debt to the people. It has been an axiom, from time immemorial, that the indebtedness of either a Government or an individual should not be increased without the receipt of something in return, of equal value to the amount added to the debt.

COMMERCIAL.

TODAY EVENING, Feb. 6.
The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Feb. 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

Vincennes, Ind., 100-310 ft. of Thirty-seventh St., & S. 3rd St., dated Feb. 4, 1874.

Madison, Wis., 170 ft. of Ashland Av., & 7th St., dated Jan. 20, 1874.

Hillman, St., a corner of Calley St., & 4th, 1874.

Dated Jan. 20; consideration, \$5,785.

Ainsworth, St., 30 ft. of Thirty-ninth St., & 4th, 1874.

Dated Feb. 6; consideration, \$1,000.

West Chicago, Ill., 60 ft. of Madison St., & 4th, 1874.

Stevenson, Ill., 120 ft. of Blue Island Av., & 2d, 1874.

Dated Feb. 6; consideration, \$1,000.

Cook, Ill., 24 ft. of Fremont, & 2d, 1874.

Dated Feb. 6; consideration, \$1,000.

West Harbin, Ill., 150 ft. of Washington Av., & 2d, 1874.

Dated Feb. 6; consideration, \$1,000.

Iron, 1,000 ft. of Lot 2, 2d, 1874.

Stratford, Conn., 120 ft. of Hillside, & 2d, 1874.

Dated Feb. 6; consideration, \$1,000.

Lot 22 of Lot 2, 2d, 1874.

Lot 22 of Lot 2, 2d, 18

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.)

York City of a Court of Enquiry, similar to that in England, for the exclusive trial of revenue cases is strongly favored at the Treasury Department. There are over 1,000 revenue suits on the dockets in New York under the tariff and revenue laws. "No man can serve as a horseman in their prosecution if delayed the more fees the attorneys for the importers manufacturer, or whoever he represents in the manufacture. The committee voted to defer a hearing until the parties who have protested against the payment of a tax assessed by the Collector and have brought suit to recover forced collection. The trial in both cases went into court in March, and a special court for the trial of these cases is deemed proper by both

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.

PAY OF WITNESSES.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) submitted a resolution fixing the compensation of witnesses summoned before the various Investigating Committees at \$4 per day, and 5 cents a mile each way for traveling expenses. Agreed to.

APPROPRIATION FOR COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the Bontwell bill to provide for the appraisement of merchandise in certain cases, which was placed on the calendar.

Mr. KELLY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, without amendment, the House bill amending the act of May 23, 1872, with respect to a certain public land used by the City of Cheyenne.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill providing that the lands granted to railroad companies shall be subject to State and county taxation. Referred to the Committee.

MOTION TO REINSTATE.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL (Me.) the vote by which a resolution fixing the compensation and mileage of witnesses was passed was reconsidered, and he withdrew the resolution for the time being.

RELEASING BILL.

The bill, for the relief of Hiram Prather, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry, was passed.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to communicate to the Senate the report of George P. Marsh on irrigation. Agreed to.

INDIAN BILL.

On motion of Mr. BURGESS, the House bill amending an act for the removal of Indians from Flathead and other Indians in Montana Territory, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. BURGESS, a bill in relation to bonds was introduced. It provides that all who were in arrears under the proclamation of May 3, and previous to August, 1861, be paid a bounty of \$100, proving the same has not already been paid.

RAILROAD CONTRACTS.

The resolution afforded a few days ago regarding the Postmaster-General to inform the Senate how many contractors for the removal of the mail had been given five contracts on the 1st of July, and what legislation is necessary to the services of bona fide contractors, was on motion of Mr. SCOTT, taken up an agreed to.

RAILROAD BILL.

The morning hours having expired, the Senate considered the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill, and the Committee, being that of Senator Sherman, to fix fifty, instead of forty, days as the time when persons could sue in the thirtyninth section of the bill should be deemed bankrupt.

The bills and bills being ordered, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 29 to 15 years.

MR. ALLISON'S BILL.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend the thirty-ninth section so that it would require one-half of the number of creditors, or, in default, at least one-half of the amount of debts, to force a person into bankruptcy, instead of one-fourth the number of creditors and one-third the amount of debts, as recommended by the Committee.

Mr. THURMAN said the clause now proposed to be amended had been subjected to the severe criticism in the Committee, and, after careful consideration, one-fourth of the debts and one-third the amount of debts had been agreed upon.

MR. ALLISON'S AMENDMENT WAS REJECTED.

Mr. LOGAN offered an amendment allowing the court, if proven that the debts were not to be adjudged a bankrupt and sufficient assets to pay his debts, to order a stay of proceedings for six months, and if the debts should not be paid at that time, then such person shall be declared a bankrupt.

Mr. LOGAN'S AMENDMENT WAS REJECTED—9 to 5.

Mr. CHABIN announced as a member of a Committee to investigate into the management of the District of Columbia Government, Mr. MORRILL (Me.), in place of Conkling.

After two verbal amendments, the thirty-ninth section of the original law, as amended and reported by the Judiciary Committee, was agreed to by the Senate, and the exception of the section should apply to all cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy.

Mr. EDMUNDZ said his dear Senators to look over that portion of the bill, so that blanks could be filled in after the bill was passed by the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to, reported with a few verbal changes.

THE COMMITTEE'S AMENDMENTS AS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

The Committee's amendments, as passed by the Senate, in the time at forty days, within which the banker, broker, merchant, tradesman, manufacturer, or minor who has stopped paying debts and no resort has been had to his commercial credit, and prescribe that the commercial and necessary disbursements, or to be made by him, to the Marshall, messengers, Assessors, and Begetters in cases of bankruptcy, heretofore provided for the judgment of the Supreme Court, who are to make rules and regulations in accordance to the law, and are empowered to consolidate the duties of Register, Auditor, and Clerk, and to fix the cost of the trial, the costs, charges, and expenses, to the entire pro rata, of such district, in the manner of the District Court, in like manner to be prescribed by the Supreme Court of the United States, first, the number of cases in bankruptcy, and then the amount of debts, in which warrants have come to the hands of the collector, and the amount of debts, second, how many such debts, were returned, with fees, charges, and emoluments, deducted, of that, the total amount of all other fees, charges, and emoluments, and received by him during the time of his representation to any magistrate, or to a sum equivalent of such fees, costs, and emoluments, received of actual disbursements, and the amount of debts, in bankruptcy, received or earned by him; fifth, a summarized statement of all such debts, disbursements, and expenses, requiring every officer to report in like manner the number of votes, and compulsory cases in bankruptcy, coming before him during the year, and rate per cent, of the debts, and amount of debts and liabilities of each amount and proportion of all such cases. He is required to make a statement to the Attorney General in the month of August each year, transmitting to the Attorney General a list of cases, and the amount of debts, in bankruptcy, received or earned by him; sixth, a summarized statement of all such debts, disbursements, and expenses, requiring every officer to report in like manner the number of votes, and compulsory cases in bankruptcy, coming before him during the year, and rate per cent, of the debts, and amount of debts and liabilities of each amount and proportion of all such cases. He is required to make a statement to the Attorney General in the month of August each year, transmitting to the Attorney General a list of cases, and the amount of debts, in bankruptcy, received or earned by him; seventh, any officer having this section to be punished by imprisonment, and the party offending to be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction, to be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned no exceeding one year. The section was adopted.

MR. THURMAN OFFERED AN ADDITIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. THURMAN offered an amendment abolishing the office of Register in bankruptcy, and authorizing the District Courts to make such orders and take such steps as may be necessary to adjudicate and dispose of all matters, or proceedings in bankrupt cases pending before such courts; also, giving District Courts power, when it may appear to be necessary, to appoint a special Commissioner to perform any of the powers hereinbefore to be also exercised by the Judge in chambers. No fees, charges, and expenses, except such as shall be allowed by the Court.

MR. MORRILL (Me.) said he desired to be excused from serving on the Committee to investigate the Government of the District of Columbia, for the reason that he was three commissioners, and one of which—Appleton—was of much importance to all his time. He was therefore out of the question.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Another Load of Bills Launched Upon the Wisconsin Legislature.

More Petitions and Remonstrances on the Liquor Question.

The Minnesota Legislature Asks Congress to Investigate the Pine Land Swindle.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6.—More remonstrances in regard to the practice of the Graham Law were presented in both Houses, and a large host of bills put into the legislative hopper, the most important of which are given below.

IN THE SENATE.

A proposition to have tomorrow's session set apart for debate on the bill, and which required unanimous assent to be objected to by Mr. BUSK, and he declined to withdraw his objection, and wanted to know if the printing of speeches in the *Advertiser* was to be considered a violation of the Constitution.

Finally the bill was agreed to, and the Senate rose.

A joint resolution extending the time for introducing new bills to the 11th inst. was tabled on Feb. 8, and a resolution adopted giving committee a week to consider the bill.

In the House another attempt was made for a week.

The motion was made for a week, and the motion was carried.

THE RAILROAD LAW.

for him to serve on both the District Investigation and the Transportation Committee; also, that the resignation of the former would not constitute his resignation of the latter, and he therefore asked to be excused from service on the investigation. He was told.

Mr. SHAW offered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to the resolution ordering an investigation into the District of Columbia matter. He said there had been some difficulty in getting Senators to vote on this Committee, and he thought it would answer every purpose to have the investigation conducted by the House Committee of five members.

Further discussion on Mr. Thurman's amendment to abolish Registers, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRIVATE BILLS.

This being private bill, a number of private bills were reported and acted upon. One to allow the Secretary of War to change on the name of the 10th Cavalry, Captain Fourth Infantry, by which name he had enlisted, to James Lambie, his real name, passed.

A bill to pay Joseph J. Field, Illinois, \$5,000 in recognition of his heroic and successful efforts in rescue of emigrants snowed in between Sierra Nevada and Trinity Mountains, in November and December, 1849, and in payment of his expense and losses, gave rise to considerable discussion in Committee.

Finally the bill was agreed to, and the Senate rose.

A joint resolution extending the time for introducing new bills to the 11th inst. was tabled on Feb. 8, and a resolution adopted giving committee a week to consider the bill.

In the House another attempt was made for a week.

The motion was made for a week, and the motion was carried.

THE RAILROAD LAW.

A Test Suit Against the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Attorney-General Edsall's Declaration Against the Company.

It is Charged with Levying Extraordinary Tolls on Freight and Passengers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 6.—The Attorney-General filed his declaration to-day against the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The following is a full summary of each of the counts in the declaration: The first count reads that on the 20th day of January, 1874, the defendant did charge and receive from Lorenzo D. Davis, for the transportation of 400,000 pounds of corn from Elkhart Station to Chicago, a distance of 15 miles, more than a fair and reasonable rate of compensation, to-wit: \$230, while plaintiffs aver that \$22,500 would be a fair and reasonable rate of compensation for the transportation of grain from Elkhart to Chicago, a distance of 15 miles, and that the defendant did violate the law of the state of Illinois, and was guilty of extortion, contrary to the form of the statute, and an action has accrued to the plaintiffs to demand the defendant the sum of \$5,000.

THE SECOND COUNT.

THE THIRD COUNT.

It is charged that the defendant, on the 15th day of January, 1874, did charge and receive from William D. Davis, of Springfield, 160,000 pounds of corn from Williamson to Springfield, 15 miles, more than a fair and reasonable rate of compensation, to-wit: \$230, while plaintiffs aver that \$22,500 would be a fair and reasonable rate of compensation for the transportation of grain from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, and that the defendant did violate the law of the state of Illinois, and was guilty of extortion, contrary to the form of the statute, and whereby action has accrued to the plaintiffs to demand the defendant the sum of \$5,000.

THE FOURTH COUNT.

It is charged that the defendant charged and received from Wesley Council for the transportation of 210,000 pounds of corn from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, more than a fair and reasonable rate of compensation, to-wit: \$230, while plaintiffs aver that \$22,500 would be a fair and reasonable rate of compensation for the transportation of grain from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, and that the defendant did violate the law of the state of Illinois, and was guilty of extortion, contrary to the form of the statute, and whereby action has accrued to the plaintiffs to demand the defendant the sum of \$5,000.

THE FIFTH COUNT.

It is charged that the defendant charged and received from Mr. E. W. Miller, of Springfield, 200,000 pounds of corn from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, more than a fair and reasonable rate of compensation, to-wit: \$230, while the sum of \$27,000 would be a fair and reasonable rate of compensation for the transportation of grain from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, and that the defendant did violate the law of the state of Illinois, and was guilty of extortion, contrary to the form of the statute, and whereby action has accrued to the plaintiffs to demand the defendant the sum of \$5,000.

THE SIXTH COUNT.

It is charged that the defendant charged and received from Mr. C. C. Conkling, of Springfield, 100,000 pounds of corn from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, more than a fair and reasonable rate of compensation, to-wit: \$230, while plaintiffs aver that \$22,500 would be a fair and reasonable rate of compensation for the transportation of grain from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, and that the defendant did violate the law of the state of Illinois, and was guilty of extortion, contrary to the form of the statute, and whereby action has accrued to the plaintiffs to demand the defendant the sum of \$5,000.

THE SEVENTH COUNT.

It is charged that the defendant charged and received from Mr. C. C. Conkling, of Springfield, 100,000 pounds of corn from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, more than a fair and reasonable rate of compensation, to-wit: \$230, while plaintiffs aver that \$22,500 would be a fair and reasonable rate of compensation for the transportation of grain from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, and that the defendant did violate the law of the state of Illinois, and was guilty of extortion, contrary to the form of the statute, and whereby action has accrued to the plaintiffs to demand the defendant the sum of \$5,000.

THE EIGHTH COUNT.

It is charged that the defendant charged and received from Mr. C. C. Conkling, of Springfield, 100,000 pounds of corn from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, more than a fair and reasonable rate of compensation, to-wit: \$230, while plaintiffs aver that \$22,500 would be a fair and reasonable rate of compensation for the transportation of grain from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, and that the defendant did violate the law of the state of Illinois, and was guilty of extortion, contrary to the form of the statute, and whereby action has accrued to the plaintiffs to demand the defendant the sum of \$5,000.

THE NINTH COUNT.

It is charged that the defendant charged and received from Mr. C. C. Conkling, of Springfield, 100,000 pounds of corn from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, more than a fair and reasonable rate of compensation, to-wit: \$230, while plaintiffs aver that \$22,500 would be a fair and reasonable rate of compensation for the transportation of grain from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, and that the defendant did violate the law of the state of Illinois, and was guilty of extortion, contrary to the form of the statute, and whereby action has accrued to the plaintiffs to demand the defendant the sum of \$5,000.

THE TENTH COUNT.

It is charged that the defendant charged and received from Mr. C. C. Conkling, of Springfield, 100,000 pounds of corn from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, more than a fair and reasonable rate of compensation, to-wit: \$230, while plaintiffs aver that \$22,500 would be a fair and reasonable rate of compensation for the transportation of grain from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, and that the defendant did violate the law of the state of Illinois, and was guilty of extortion, contrary to the form of the statute, and whereby action has accrued to the plaintiffs to demand the defendant the sum of \$5,000.

THE ELEVENTH COUNT.

It is charged that the defendant charged and received from Mr. C. C. Conkling, of Springfield, 100,000 pounds of corn from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, more than a fair and reasonable rate of compensation, to-wit: \$230, while plaintiffs aver that \$22,500 would be a fair and reasonable rate of compensation for the transportation of grain from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, and that the defendant did violate the law of the state of Illinois, and was guilty of extortion, contrary to the form of the statute, and whereby action has accrued to the plaintiffs to demand the defendant the sum of \$5,000.

THE TWELFTH COUNT.

It is charged that the defendant charged and received from Mr. C. C. Conkling, of Springfield, 100,000 pounds of corn from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, more than a fair and reasonable rate of compensation, to-wit: \$230, while plaintiffs aver that \$22,500 would be a fair and reasonable rate of compensation for the transportation of grain from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, and that the defendant did violate the law of the state of Illinois, and was guilty of extortion, contrary to the form of the statute, and whereby action has accrued to the plaintiffs to demand the defendant the sum of \$5,000.

THE THIRTEEN COUNT.

It is charged that the defendant charged and received from Mr. C. C. Conkling, of Springfield, 100,000 pounds of corn from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, more than a fair and reasonable rate of compensation, to-wit: \$230, while plaintiffs aver that \$22,500 would be a fair and reasonable rate of compensation for the transportation of grain from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, and that the defendant did violate the law of the state of Illinois, and was guilty of extortion, contrary to the form of the statute, and whereby action has accrued to the plaintiffs to demand the defendant the sum of \$5,000.

THE FOURTEEN COUNT.

It is charged that the defendant charged and received from Mr. C. C. Conkling, of Springfield, 100,000 pounds of corn from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, more than a fair and reasonable rate of compensation, to-wit: \$230, while plaintiffs aver that \$22,500 would be a fair and reasonable rate of compensation for the transportation of grain from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, and that the defendant did violate the law of the state of Illinois, and was guilty of extortion, contrary to the form of the statute, and whereby action has accrued to the plaintiffs to demand the defendant the sum of \$5,000.

THE FIFTEEN COUNT.

It is charged that the defendant charged and received from Mr. C. C. Conkling, of Springfield, 100,000 pounds of corn from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, more than a fair and reasonable rate of compensation, to-wit: \$230, while plaintiffs aver that \$22,500 would be a fair and reasonable rate of compensation for the transportation of grain from Williamson to Springfield, a distance of 15 miles, and that the defendant did violate the law of the state of Illinois, and was guilty of extortion, contrary to the form of the statute, and whereby action has accrued to the plaintiffs to demand the defendant the sum of \$5,000.

THE SIXTEEN COUNT.

PRACTICAL ABOLITIONISM.

The Origin of the Underground Railroad.

Some Notable Characters Connected with "Slave-Stealing."

The Three Imprisoned Abolitionists.

None have heard without sensation those signatures of patriotism, having uttered from the depths or music, which came forth from the exultations of the hour in our late conflict with the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

None, of course, can deny that the "March from Atlanta to the Sea," "We Are Coming, Father Abraham," "Tramp, Tramp," "John Brown's Soul Goes Marching On," "We Are Coming, Father Abraham," "Tramp, Tramp," etc. Such as these are those songs of the people of which the ancient philosopher said, if he had the making of them he cared not who had the making of them.

They have their law, their laws, their rights,

and the basis of the Union

placed at the Madison Street

warrant, to be used in the trial of D. P. Collins. The charge

was that he had perjured himself, and his statements, in the

paper could not be issued, and discredited home.

DEATHS.

1867, at 21 Feb., William H. McCullough, for the murder of his son-in-law. Just before his son cried: "I killed Bob myself!"

ITEMS.

at No. 264 West India.

of his character, only derived of last even-

ing, instructed them, whom they hope will

be quiet, and the basis of the Union

placed at the Madison Street

warrant, to be used in the trial of D. P. Collins. The charge

was that he had perjured himself, and his statements, in the

paper could not be issued, and discredited home.

DEATHS.

1867, at 21 Feb., William H. McCullough, for the murder of his son-in-law. Just before his son cried: "I killed Bob myself!"

ITEMS.

at No. 264 West India.

of his character, only derived of last even-

ing, instructed them, whom they hope will

be quiet, and the basis of the Union

placed at the Madison Street

warrant, to be used in the trial of D. P. Collins. The charge

was that he had perjured himself, and his statements, in the

paper could not be issued, and discredited home.

DEATHS.

1867, at 21 Feb., William H. McCullough, for the murder of his son-in-law. Just before his son cried: "I killed Bob myself!"

ITEMS.

at No. 264 West India.

of his character, only derived of last even-

ing, instructed them, whom they hope will

be quiet, and the basis of the Union

placed at the Madison Street

warrant, to be used in the trial of D. P. Collins. The charge

was that he had perjured himself, and his statements, in the

paper could not be issued, and discredited home.

DEATHS.

1867, at 21 Feb., William H. McCullough, for the murder of his son-in-law. Just before his son cried: "I killed Bob myself!"

ITEMS.

at No. 264 West India.

of his character, only derived of last even-

ing, instructed them, whom they hope will

be quiet, and the basis of the Union

placed at the Madison Street

warrant, to be used in the trial of D. P. Collins. The charge

was that he had perjured himself, and his statements, in the

paper could not be issued, and discredited home.

DEATHS.

1867, at 21 Feb., William H. McCullough, for the murder of his son-in-law. Just before his son cried: "I killed Bob myself!"

ITEMS.

at No. 264 West India.

of his character, only derived of last even-

ing, instructed them, whom they hope will

be quiet, and the basis of the Union

placed at the Madison Street

warrant, to be used in the trial of D. P. Collins. The charge

was that he had perjured himself, and his statements, in the

paper could not be issued, and discredited home.

DEATHS.

1867, at 21 Feb., William H. McCullough, for the murder of his son-in-law. Just before his son cried: "I killed Bob myself!"

ITEMS.

at No. 264 West India.

of his character, only derived of last even-

ing, instructed them, whom they hope will

be quiet, and the basis of the Union

placed at the Madison Street

warrant, to be used in the trial of D. P. Collins. The charge

was that he had perjured himself, and his statements, in the

paper could not be issued, and discredited home.

DEATHS.

1867, at 21 Feb., William H. McCullough, for the murder of his son-in-law. Just before his son cried: "I killed Bob myself!"

ITEMS.

at No. 264 West India.

of his character, only derived of last even-

ing, instructed them, whom they hope will

be quiet, and the basis of the Union

placed at the Madison Street

warrant, to be used in the trial of D. P. Collins. The charge

was that he had perjured himself, and his statements, in the

paper could not be issued, and discredited home.

DEATHS.

1867, at 21 Feb., William H. McCullough, for the murder of his son-in-law. Just before his son cried: "I killed Bob myself!"

ITEMS.

at No. 264 West India.

of his character, only derived of last even-

ing, instructed them, whom they hope will

be quiet, and the basis of the Union

placed at the Madison Street

warrant, to be used in the trial of D. P. Collins. The charge

was that he had perjured himself, and his statements, in the

paper could not be issued, and discredited home.

DEATHS.

1867, at 21 Feb., William H. McCullough, for the murder of his son-in-law. Just before his son cried: "I killed Bob myself!"

ITEMS.

at No. 264 West India.

of his character, only derived of last even-

ing, instructed them, whom they hope will

be quiet, and the basis of the Union

placed at the Madison Street

warrant, to be used in the trial of D. P. Collins. The charge

was that he had perjured himself, and his statements, in the

paper could not be issued, and discredited home.

DEATHS.

1867, at 21 Feb., William H. McCullough, for the murder of his son-in-law. Just before his son cried: "I killed Bob myself!"

ITEMS.

at No. 264 West India.

of his character, only derived of last even-

ing, instructed them, whom they hope will

be quiet, and the basis of the Union

placed at the Madison Street

warrant, to be used in the trial of D. P. Collins. The charge

was that he had perjured himself, and his statements, in the

paper could not be issued, and discredited home.

DEATHS.

1867, at 21 Feb., William H. McCullough, for the murder of his son-in-law. Just before his son cried: "I killed Bob myself!"

ITEMS.

at No. 264 West India.

of his character, only derived of last even-

ing, instructed them, whom they hope will

be quiet, and the basis of the Union

placed at the Madison Street

warrant, to be used in the trial of D. P. Collins. The charge

was that he had perjured himself, and his statements, in the

paper could not be issued, and discredited home.

DEATHS.

1867, at 21 Feb., William H. McCullough, for the murder of his son-in-law. Just before his son cried: "I killed Bob myself!"

ITEMS.

at No. 264 West India.

of his character, only derived of last even-

ing, instructed them, whom they hope will

be quiet, and the basis of the Union

placed at the Madison Street

warrant, to be used in the trial of D. P. Collins. The charge

was that he had perjured himself, and his statements, in the

paper could not be issued, and discredited home.

DEATHS.

1867, at 21 Feb., William H. McCullough, for the murder of his son-in-law. Just before his son cried: "I killed Bob myself!"

ITEMS.

at No. 264 West India.

of his character, only derived of last even-

ing, instructed them, whom they hope will

be quiet, and the basis of the Union

placed at the Madison Street

warrant, to be used in the trial of D. P. Collins. The charge

was that he had perjured himself, and his statements, in the

paper could not be issued, and discredited home.

DEATHS.

1867, at 21 Feb., William H. McCullough, for the murder of his son-in-law. Just before his son cried: "I killed Bob myself!"

ITEMS.

at No. 264 West India.

of his character, only derived of last even-

ing, instructed them, whom they hope will

be quiet, and the basis of the Union

placed at the Madison Street

warrant, to be used in the trial of D. P. Collins. The charge

was that he had perjured himself, and his statements, in the

paper could not be issued, and discredited home.

DEATHS.

1867, at 21 Feb., William H. McCullough, for the murder of his son-in-law. Just before his son cried: "I killed Bob myself!"

ITEMS.

at No. 264 West India.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Catholic Objections to the Measure.

A Denial of the Proposition that Education Diminishes Crime.**Advocacy of Legislation Compelling Parents to Have Their Children Tame Some Employment.****A Catholic View of the Question.**

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: In view of the great interest and diverse opinions entertained in regard to education, the question of compulsory education becomes one of extreme importance.

Catholics hold that education, to be complete in the highest sense of the term, should be Christian; that is, that it should comprise sound Catholic teaching as well as instruction in the primary branches of knowledge. The true Catholic maintains that to educate the mind only, and neglect the soul, is worse than the reverse; in other words, that education without Christianity is worse than Christianity without education; that the preparation for the world to come is of as

MUCH MORE IMPORTANT.

than the preparation for this life only, as the infinite is beyond the finite.

To this it will be objected that the religious education should be home-duty, and has been as often met as has been urged. To the often point in the objection I would answer:

True, but, unfortunately, the same unpunished crimes abound more than in our own enlightened America—the home, par excellence, of prospective clearing out of the world's difficulties.

Jesse Gary Swett.**THE STUDY OF THE MODERN LANGUAGES.**

BY PROF. WILLIAM MATHERNE, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The study of foreign languages is a necessary part of a liberal education, a recognition which few intelligent persons will share.

The records of many a learned school in the direction in which it has made its progress were prepared to serve every boy and girl in the State. Right to the last, the Legislature of Illinois would just go

State Education Imperative to Diminution of Crime.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: I have been interested in the discussion of the compulsory education bill in the columns of The Tribune, editorially and by the pens of its correspondents, and as truth is generally more powerful than error, I would say:

True, but, unfortunately, the second is unavoidable. But, in regard to the practicability of the first, it is a well-known fact that the far greater majority of Catholics in this country belong to the poorer, and consequently the least-educated classes. Now, even though these uneducated people themselves hold and maintain the true faith, they may be most of them

WHOLE INEFFECTIVENESS.

of giving instruction in their faith, all the more so when their pupils are their children, who are better educated than they are themselves, which will usually be the case. Children must be instructed by parents whom they can trust, and the rudiments of grammar, etc., are not the concern of the parent, but of the teacher.

In this, however, essential to the preservation of the Catholic religion among us that our children be educated in schools established and maintained

WORKS IN SHOES OF THE CURATE.

The bill, which, on Tuesday the 29th ult., passed our branch of the Illinois Legislature, to make education compulsory, does not in any way deprive Catholic children from attending Catholic schools, or even from being educated in them, but, on the contrary, gives them the same right to the free public schools as any other.

INMATES OF STATE PRISONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: The proposition upon which is based all the arguments of those promoters of State interference in family-affairs that ignorance of such education as the State may impose on our children is a crime.

To tell the last majority of Catholics, therefore, that they must impart religious instruction to their children at home, is as absurd as it is to tell them that the enforcement of the "Domestic and Fall" bill would be to him not only untrue, but

INFAMOUS OF CRIME.

except by fallacious statistics, whose unreliability as critics by which to judge of the impelling causes of crime will appear upon the most cursory examination.

It will not be denied, I presume, that all the offenders against society, not more than half are ever convicted of their misdeeds, and naught upon court-records as criminals; and, of course, the majority of them are never tried.

INMATES OF STATE PRISONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: The proposition upon which is based all the arguments of those promoters of State interference in family-affairs that ignorance of such education as the State may impose on our children is a crime.

To tell the last majority of Catholics, therefore, that they must impart religious instruction to their children at home, is as absurd as it is to tell them that the enforcement of the "Domestic and Fall" bill would be to him not only untrue, but

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

of this supposed individual's family, and leaves them to decide whether or not the education he receives in the public schools is in accordance with the provisions of the bill. Now, this individual, while competent to teach reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic, may be incompetent to teach English grammar, geography, etc., the higher forms of science, and, in itself, is very comprehensive study, and capable of an extended interpretation; and yet he has the right to prefer that they should know how to read, write, and cipher, and, if he has learned at the public schools. Still, under the provisions of the bill, he would undoubtedly be liable to a fine,—and fine to the Treasurer—for the use of the domestic and fall, which the State may impose on him, and, if he is not convicted, he shall, under pain of fine, imitate a suit against such a person for the recovery of the penalty imposed by the State upon any person not convicted of a criminal offense, unless, finally, trial without investigation, there shall be paid without investigation, the sum of \$100, and, if he has not been incurred.

This bill, gives the rights to the school-authorities to

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

of this supposed individual's family, and leaves them to decide whether or not the education he receives in the public schools is in accordance with the provisions of the bill. Now, this individual,

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Now that the State of Illinois has nobly taken her place in the front rank, on the march of civilization, by legislation to protect the rights of every child to education, it has not, in principle, agreed to do no more.

INVESTIGATE THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

WOMAN.

I seldom go to do
Her Many Shortcomings at the Present Day.

What She Must Do to Fulfill Her True Mission.

— 8000 ft.

Women of the present day do not resemble, or probably compare with, the women of the past, unmeasured as they have vastly deteriorated in physical vigor, in good sound common sense for the practical conduct of life, and in their ideas of what constitutes happiness. Women's destiny is a noble one, if she fulfills the laws of Providence in regard to her.

THE PROVINCE IS MINE.

to be man's counselor in affliction,—his second and adviser in trouble,—her keener intuition often aiding his calmer reason and judgment. Her greatest safeguard is a happy home. She exercises more potent power for good, or even than a King upon his throne. "She rules the camp, the court, the grave;" but not by assuming the attitude of life, unmasking herself, as they are many—desirous to listen to a story told another, unsupported by proof. It would be a sweet and pleasant calm.

Suddenly the door opens, and armed with the proper authority,

"SCHILLER'S NOVEL."

With cries, hisses, and groans, swells over the ears of "Nouveau" with such pleasant, spicy wine as will make him drunk, and he may suggest. "Oh! how hand-some a moustache!" "Look!

"He squints." "Order, gentlemen of fashion!" "Aye, aye, sir!" First he puts his hands to the sides. This is disastrous, but impulsive,—usually 20 ft. of deportment carried him to the door. An investment is made

viz., a basket of rolls (cigarettes) of "Male-Cassis,"—this last

deception of black-berry-wine and sugar, run past the sleeping guest.

After a while one has al-

lowance of "Male-Cassis,"—and the

French student eats

the stomach, whether he

the "Nouveau" is seated or

standing, and obliged to sing. The

men, the better they like it; some

go on; others enough to

a full peal follow his lead.

But now, no longer an object for

our vetri free, for his is the pleasure

of our parasite;

"Nouveau's" worth of black soap for wash-

carrying the towels to the laundry, and

then takes his turn. Of course, nothing of the "beauties" of the system

is to be found in the authoritive but

meantly all other institutions of the

impossible to prevent them; and,

in the turmoil, the amount of work

done is enormous, though very

only occasional. This describes

one studio; the same will answer,

the second, and so on to the stu-

dio to studio.

HISTORICAL:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

ANATOMY:

Building on the opposite side of the Prof. Duval keeps us interested during

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

ARTS:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

SCULPTURE:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

PAINTING:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

DRAWING AND PAINTING:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

SCULPTURE:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

SCULPTURE:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

SCULPTURE:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

SCULPTURE:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

SCULPTURE:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

SCULPTURE:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

SCULPTURE:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

SCULPTURE:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

SCULPTURE:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

SCULPTURE:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

SCULPTURE:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

SCULPTURE:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

SCULPTURE:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

with it, is the dissecting-room,

its subjects, and open to the stu-

dent to study.

SCULPTURE:

Nothing is wanting in the way of

costumes, sets, and dead subjects, are

At the side of the lecture-hall,

BUNKO.**And Another Deceitful Game.****The Way of Beguiling the Unwary.****How the Roper Gets His Information.****Instances of His Successes and Failures.****The Manner of Conducting a Bunko Game.****The Pleasures and Profits of a Bunko Game.****Description of the Plain Read to an Empty Pocket.****The Taxman published last Sunday an article on gambling, which was chiefly devoted to faro, and to what is technically known as "square" gaming, or expression improper in itself, since all forms of gambling are unfair, but which still has to be used to distinguish a mild from a violent form of robbery and fraud. It is now proposed to give an account of the various ways in which money is extracted from the greedy, or the green, or those who possess both qualities, by what are known as "skim games," "confidence operations," "bunks" etc. This is not so much for the purpose of protecting the unwary, for nothing can do that, as for the information of the general reader, who often sees items in the papers stating that this or that man has been fleeced, but who does not understand precisely how it was done, and valiantly fancies he would have been unscathed unless it were in his power to teach him. What's the use of your trying to teach him? Before he leaves home, he has pledged himself to some other game, and they don't know them and what they don't know. Hear about that chap from Podunk got taken in? Why, certainly, but he was the softest fool you ever seen on. Was why you could see it coming? All that a raper can do for the former is to increase the great law of distrust; to urge men to suspect all strangers; repel all courteous strangers; keep their pockets buttoned up, and their lips shut; sap counsel of none save politicians, and seek to make money in any illegitimate way, no matter how fair the chances may seem. But fraud wears a thousand faces, and changes its form to accommodate every circumstance; and a traveler may escape a hundred times, only to come to grief on the hundred and first, when repeated triumphs have made him wary.**

THE ART OF HOPEING IN.
But that which perplexes the reader, is how the victims, the country farmers, or city boys, these retired persons, or men about town, get allured into these places. They themselves do not know where they are situated, and they never notice any of the people who manage them. How is it, then, that strangers, whose topographical knowledge is so undeveloped, manage to find their way to these haunts and hidden places "remote from the sun?" The way in which they are enticed either is one of the most interesting parts of the subject. It is the chase, and not the capture, which is often the most thrilling. It is for that reason that so much is said concerning the devices resorted to by these fishes after man, in order to secure their prey.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE TRADE.
The records of the Police Court have a measure familiarized the non-gambling and non-skimming members of the community with the technology of the game of chance. Thus the "taxman" does not signify to the public at large a nautical person in a water-proof coat, slosh about, short cap pipe, and rolled-up pants, standing in an attitude of gloomy-looking contemplation, with a hand on his chest, and a foot on his head. No, it is a day or night of average capacity, outside a primary school, can tell you what a "steerer" is. So also with a "raper." He is not a spinner of yarn or a gynaecologist, but he is a shifftor or a hangman. In his hands he is like a hawk or a dog. A "bunker" is never confounded with a hatter. "Mad as a capper" would be an anomaly, because humanity is the principal attribute of the "capper." Applied to a "raper," by the way, it is a name of a class of skimmers—the "bunker," the English cousin of the "american" "capper." Perhaps the name may have been suggested by the association of these people with empty heads, perhaps not.

But whatever may be their origin, "ropers," "cappers," "steerers," "bunkers," and other people like them, play an important part in the business of the world, and the conduct of life with a tincture of attractiveness to which the credulity, greed, and self-esteem of mankind contribute perpetually.

Your "steerer" is a scoundrel human being, like a dog, who has a pack of virid and smooth exterior. He swims in the jaws of the sharks with impunity, and gets his living from the teeth thrown him by his greedy prey. He is a scoundrel, but it is a scoundrel in this lifetime, in his prototype, and not a person who patiently reads this article but has seen him. He hangs around the large hotels, and the commercial houses, frequents them, and hails, loaf, roams, and the like, into the doors of houses in most cases. Here and there the appetite for game is stimulated by judicious play on the part of the ropper, and judicious play on the part of the steerer, who has been drawn into the toils through his own avarice.

OUTSIDERS ACCOMPLISHES.

It would astound the world if it could be shown in detail how the bunko-men, the rappers, the steerers, and the like, help to get a living. His object is to "pick up a fat" in gambling phrasology; in the vernacular, and a stranger into the game, and to work him over. He looks like a loafer, or some other biped, whose monosyllabic name would not pass the tongue of a person of taste.

Perhaps he combines the trade of "steerer," with the lower coquetry we have hinted at; supplements his earnings at the faro-table by his hand at cards, and helps to bring him in the dollars thrown him in Chicago. There are agents not far off who help him to get a living. His object is to "pick up a fat" in gambling phrasology; in the vernacular, and a stranger into the game, and to work him over. He looks like a loafer, or some other biped, whose monosyllabic name would not pass the tongue of a person of taste.

MRS. WALTERS' PRACTICES.

A few days ago a very heavy silence—whilst Mrs. Morrison had stopped from the Sherman House, and was walking leisurely down Clark street, admiring the buildings which line the Court House square, when she met Mr. Morrison, "Griffith, my dear," said the stranger, "I have been away for a year; when did you leave Morrison? It's good for sore eyes to see you again. How's your wife? Bless my soul, why didn't you write and tell me you were coming?"

All this was said with a rapidity and earnestness which would have melted the heart of a brick. The speaker accompanied each query with a shake of the hand that was honest, and a smile that was kind. "There is no such thing as a mistake," he said. "My name is Walters. I never was in Morrison, having just arrived here from Yokohama, via San Francisco."

"No; not at all," said the Englishman, for such he was. "How is my card?"

"Pray excuse me, I hope I haven't offended. You resemble me very much; my acquaintances in Morrison will mistook you. I wouldn't like to have made such a mistake."

"Not at all, not at all," said the Englishman.

"We are all liable to make mistakes."

"Won't you have a drink?" said the stranger.

"No; I am a clean-shaven person," he said.

THE NEXT PIZZ.

Now, as an ordinary person, this little reception would have appeared as unusual as a second thought. The looker-on, however, every man of vast importance. Mr. Walters moved on, and the person who had addressed him met the interested observer, handed him a card surreptitiously, told him the Chinese, loads of money, heavy load, from the Chinese, loads of money, the interest was up. The next thing seen was the interested on-looker on the other side of the street waiting to leeward of the Englishman. He walked as fast as he could without attracting

attention, and met him on the corner of LaSalle and Madison streets.

THE STEERER'S DISCOMFORT.

"Walters, my dear fellow, how are you?" said he.

"Thank you," said the Englishman, "I am very well, thank you."

"How never better? How finely you've got in the past two years. When did you leave Hong-Kong?"

"I never left Hong-Kong," said Mr. Walters, "because I never was in that city. I was never in China. I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

The confederate-steerer's ignorance of geography had not given him a nice fit. He didn't know where Yokohama was, so he gave himself away still more cheaply.

"I came down in the train with you from San Francisco—don't you recall our little chat in the car?"

"I thought you had been here for two years," persisted Mr. Walters.

"That was a joke on you; don't you remember what you said your wife would say when you got back home?"

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters, smiling.

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The APARTMENT."

consists of a cloth painted into forty-eight squares similar to a checker-board, and covered with the tools: A Banko-roper spots a green-horn, and, by degrees, makes his acquaintance; invites him to drink, or to eat the oyster-steer, or to play a game of cards, or to go to the movies.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters, smiling.

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The ROPEY."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

It is astonishing that keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do not," said Mr. Walters,

"Well, I am afraid you have made a mistake in the person. I don't recollect you."

"The PROFIT."

This is an astonishing keno should be played at all, since it lacks the essential element of chance, which is the means of winning.

"I am afraid I do